Pennsylvania. We are very pleased that the architectural and historical importance of City Hall have been acknowledged on the national level. Given the 25 percent investment tax credit available to owners of National Register buildings who do certified rehabilitations of those buildings, we are now very optimistic that Carbondale City Hall will be completely restored."

Powell further remarked that historic preservation can serve as an important stimulus to the economic redevelopment and growth of the city of Carbondale. In his remarks, Powell cited James G. Watt, Secretary of the Interior, who, following the passage of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, made the following remarks on the importance of historic buildings to a community, particularly in the area of economic growth and redevelopment:

"The historic buildings in a community are tangible links with the nation's past that help provide a sense of identity and stability that is most often missing in this era of constant change. By highlighting a community's roots and unique character, historic preservation reinforces the traditional American values of neighborhood and family. Preservation is an anchor that keeps communities together and reestablishes pride and economic vitality. The Department of the Interior recognizes that the goals of historic preservation, community development and economic growth are compatible and intends to further the use of preservation as a tool to help revitalize communities and strengthen the nation's economy."

Carbondale City Hall is a detached, masonry (brick and Pennsylvania bluestone) building, in the Romanesque Revival style, composed of a tower, a three-story wing and a two-story wing. The building was designed by Truman I. Lacey of Binghamton, and constructed in 1893-1894, under the architect's supervision, by W. D. Stevens of Binghamton and George H. Tryon of Carbondale. The dressed bluestone and trimmings for the building were supplied by Frank Carlucci of Scranton, from his quarry at Nicholson.